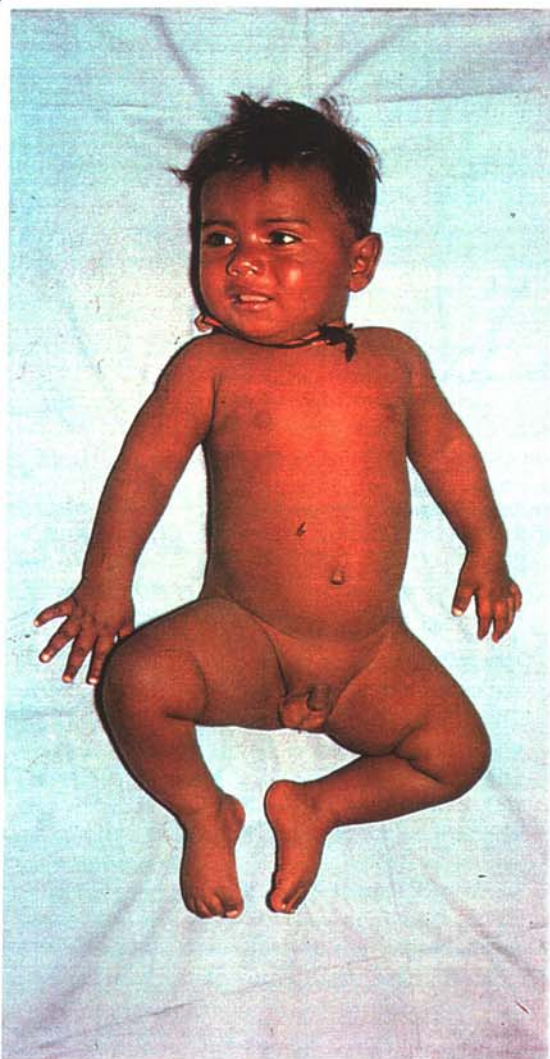
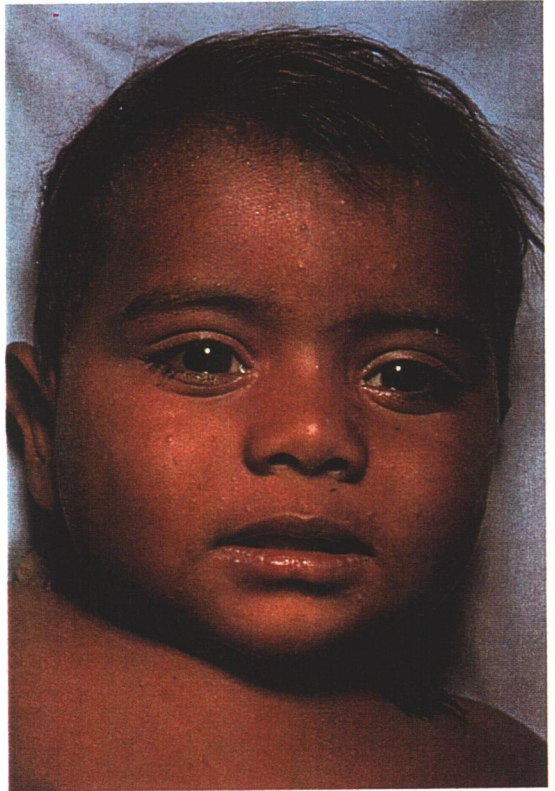


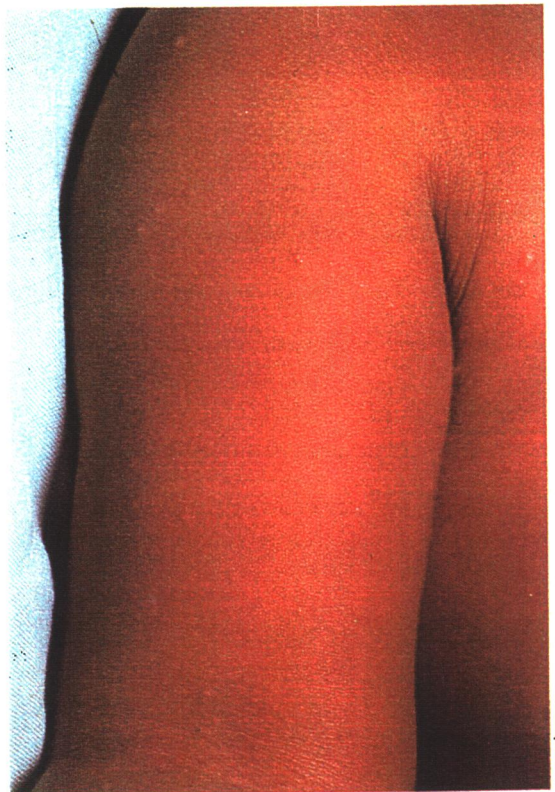
**Day 1**

**Plate 1.4.** This and the next 10 colour plates illustrate the evolution and subsequent healing of the skin lesions in a 9-month-old unvaccinated Pakistani child. The rash appeared 1 day after the onset of fever, and the illustrations are categorized in terms of the day of rash. Each plate shows the ventral surface of the full body, the face, and the upper arm. This plate illustrates the first day of the rash. A few small papules are visible on the face and upper arm. An enanthem would usually have been present in the oropharynx at this time, but cannot be seen in this photograph (see Plate 1.3C).

Source:  
Fenner, F., et al. Smallpox and its Eradication, World Health Organization Geneva, 1988.

**Day 2**

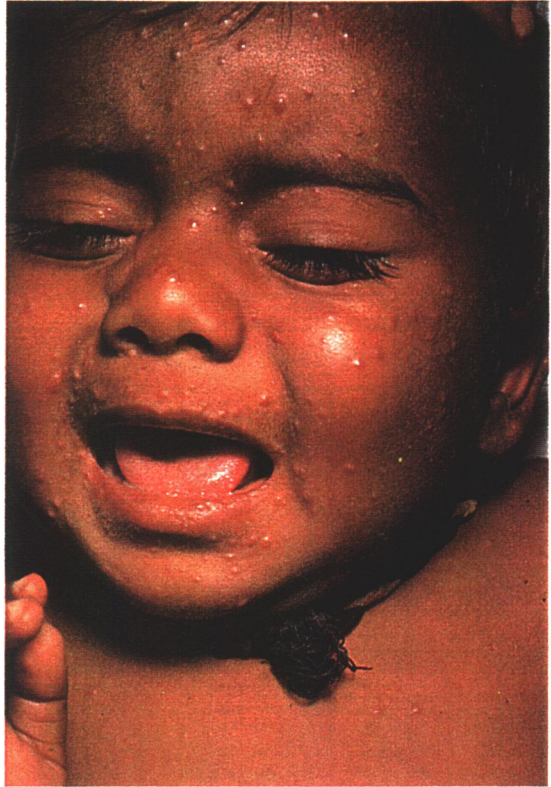
**Plate I.5.** Second day of rash. More papules are present, having appeared first on the face and the upper part of the extremities.



Source:

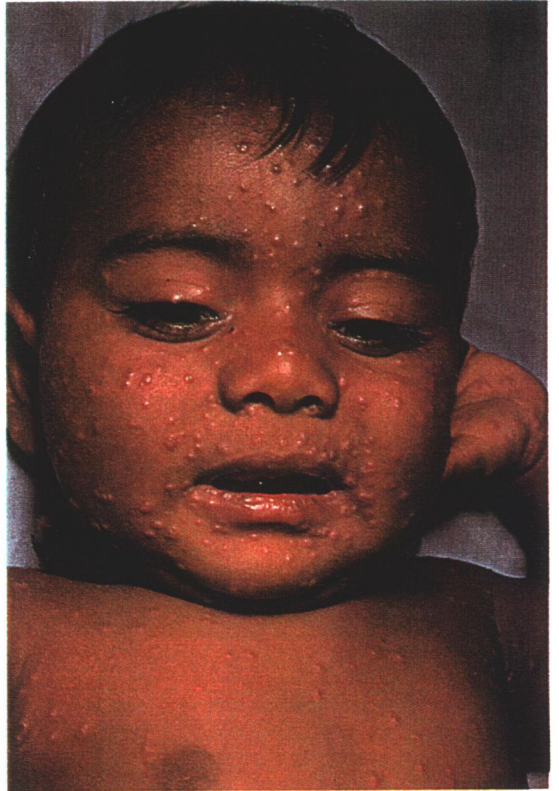
Fenner, F., et al. Smallpox and its Eradication, World Health Organization Geneva, 1988.

Day 3



**Plate I.6.** Third day of rash. Additional lesions continue to appear and some of the papules are becoming obviously vesicular.

Source:  
Fenner, F., et al. Smallpox and its Eradication, World Health Organization Geneva, 1988.

**Day 4**

**Plate I.7.** Fourth day of rash. All lesions had usually appeared by this time. Those that appeared earliest, on the face and upper extremities, are somewhat more mature than those that appeared later on other parts of the body, but on any specific area of the body all lesions are at approximately the same stage of development. Lesions are present on the palm of the hand.

Source:

Fenner, F., et al. Smallpox and its Eradication, World Health Organization Geneva, 1988.

**Day 5**

**Plate 1.8.** Fifth day of rash. Almost all the papules have now become vesicular or pustular, the truly "vesicular" stage usually being very brief. Some of the lesions on the upper arm show early umbilication.

Source:

Fenner, F., et al. Smallpox and its Eradication, World Health Organization Geneva, 1988.

**Day 6**

**Plate I.9.** Sixth day of rash. All the vesicles have now become pustules, which feel round and hard to the touch ("shotty"), like a foreign body.

Source:  
Fenner, F., et al. Smallpox and its  
Eradication, World Health  
Organization Geneva, 1988.

**Day 7**

**Plate I.10.** Seventh day of rash. Many of the pustules are now umbilicated and all lesions now appear to be at the same stage of development.

Source:

Fenner, F., et al. Smallpox and its Eradication, World Health Organization Geneva, 1988.

**Day 8**

**Plate I.11.** Eighth day of rash. This case is now clearly classified as discrete ordinary-type smallpox. In the confluent subtype of ordinary-type smallpox the lesions would have been confluent on the face and forearms (see Plate I.18); in the semiconfluent subtype they would have been confluent on the face but not on the forearms.

Source:

Fenner, F., et al. Smallpox and its Eradication, World Health Organization Geneva, 1988.

**Day 9**

**Plate I.12.** Ninth day of rash. The pustules have reached their maximum size and are becoming flattened.



WHO

Source:  
Fenner, F., et al. Smallpox and its  
Eradication, World Health  
Organization Geneva, 1988.

**Day 13**

**Plate I.13.** Thirteenth day of rash. The lesions are now scabbing, but the eyelids are more swollen than at earlier times. There is no evidence of secondary bacterial infection of the skin lesions.

Source:  
Fenner, F., et al. Smallpox and its  
Eradication, World Health  
Organization Geneva, 1988.

**Day 20**

WHO

**Plate I.14.** Twentieth day of rash. The scabs have separated except on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet, leaving depigmented areas.

Source:  
Fenner, F., et al. Smallpox and its  
Eradication, World Health  
Organization Geneva, 1988.